# CIHAN UNIVERSITY/SULIMANIA ARCHITECTURAL DEPT. 

# Art \& Architecture 

DESIGN ELEMENTS

## Design Elements

## Point

Line
Plane Form and Shape
Volume
Texture
Value
Colour

## Primary Elements



## Point

Position in spaceNo dimensions
No orientationReferred as a dot


## Using point in artwork

> Points that refer to texture
v Point that refer to shape

- Points that refer to position
> Points that refer to starting, ending or intersection



Cubism


## Using the point in architecture

MONT ST. MICHEL
FOCAL POINT


## Using the point in architecture

ST. PETER'S SQUARE POSITION

Two points


## Two points in architecture

- Two points established a space
- Two points established an approach or a gateway




Static and Dynamic Placement

## Line

- Refers to the continuous mark made on a surface by a moving point.
- Has length, but no width or depth
- A line, in describing the path of a point in motion, is capable of visually expressing direction, movement, and growth


Line in artwork

- Oriantation
- Type
- Thickness


De style

- By Mondrian




## Linear elements in architecture

VERTICAL: REPRESENTS DIGNITY, FORMALITY, STABILITY, AND STRENGTH


## Linear elements in architecture

HORIZONTAL: REPRESENTS
CALM, PEACE, AND RELAXATION

Linear elements in architecture dacontl-rppersenis ACcion Aciniry
ECCIEMNN AND EXCIIEMENT, AND
MOVEMENT

## Linear elements in architecture

CURVED - REPRESENTS FREEDOM, THE NATURAL, SOFTNESS, AND CREATES A SMOOTHING FEELING




## Plane shape and form

- A line extended in a direction other than its intrinsic direction becomes a plane.
- It has length and width, but no depth.
- Shape is the primary identifying characteristic of a plane. It is determined by the contour of the line forming the edges of a plane.
- Form described as the composition of geometric shapes




## Planner elements in artwork



## Planner elements in architecture




## Overhead Plane

The overhead plane can be elther the roof plane that spans and shelters the interior spaces of a bullding from the climatic elements, or the celling plane that forms the upper enclosing surface of a room.

## Wall Plane

The wall plane, because of its vertical orlentation, Is active in our normal field of viston and vital to the shaping and enclosure of architectural space.

## Base Plane

The base plane can be elther the ground plane that serves as the physical foundation and visual base for bullding forms, or the floor plane that forms the lower enclosing surface of a room upon which we walk.


